



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/792,127	03/04/2004	Wen Tong	14633	3909
293 7590 01/16/2008 Ralph A. Dowell of DOWELL & DOWELL P.C. 2111 Eisenhower Ave Suite 406 Alexandria, VA 22314			EXAMINER BURD, KEVIN MICHAEL	
			ART UNIT 2611	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 01/16/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/792,127

Applicant(s)

TONG ET AL.

Examiner

Kevin M. Burd

Art Unit

2611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-56 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

1. Claims 29-38 and 52-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

Claims 29, 30, 35-37 and 52-54 disclose a single means claim. A single means claim, i.e., where a means recitation does not appear in combination with another recited element of means, is subject to an undue breadth rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. *In re Hyatt*, 708 F.2d 712, 714-715, 218 USPQ 195, 197 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (A single means claim which covered every conceivable means for achieving the stated purpose was held nonenabling for the scope of the claim because the specification disclosed at most only those means known to the inventor.). The claims one means, the processor, configured to carry out a function. The apparatus claims do not expressly state or imply additional elements are present in the system. Claims 31-34, 38 and 55 are rejected due to dependence on a rejected independent claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claims 1-14, 16-27, 29-47, 49, 50 and 52-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1-14,

16-27, 29, 30, 35-37, 39-47, 49, 50 and 52-54 recite a method and apparatus are disclosed as operating entirely in software. Page 14, line 19 to page 15, line 4 and page 26, lines 10-23 discloses the method an system is carried out entirely in software. Since the method and apparatus is disclosed as being comprised entirely in software, the claims do not fall in one of the four classes of statutory subject matter. Claims 31-34, 38 and 55 are rejected due to dependence on a rejected independent claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 13, 15-20, 22, 26-29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38-43 and 48-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Agrawal et al (US 6,873,606).

Regarding claims 1, 12, 15, 39-42 and 48, Agrawal discloses a method of processing signals to be transmitted on a plurality of communication channels (column 3, lines 17-28) using the system shown in figure 2. Each data stream is scaled with a respective weight corresponding to the amount of transmit power allocated to that stream (abstract). The weights are based in the received channel response estimate and received SNR (column 10, lines 4-17).

Regarding claim 2, Agrawal discloses the channel response estimate and received SNR is received from the receiver (column 10, lines 4-17).

Regarding claims 3, 4, 6-9, 13 and 43, Agrawal further discloses the method of figure 1. The data streams forms a diagonal matrix, selects a transmit basis matrix and scales each element with its associated weight. Off diagonal elements of the diagonal matrix will be forced to zero.

Regarding claims 16 and 49, Agrawal discloses a receiver in figure 2 for recovering the originally transmitted signal (column 9, lines 51-62).

Regarding claims 17, 19, 22, 26, 28, 50 and 51, Agrawal discloses a method of processing signals to be transmitted on a plurality of communication channels (column 3, lines 17-28) using the system shown in figure 2. Each data stream is scaled with a respective weight corresponding to the amount of transmit power allocated to that stream (abstract). The weights are based in the received channel response estimate and received SNR (column 10, lines 4-17). Agrawal discloses a receiver in figure 2 for recovering the originally transmitted signal (column 9, lines 51-62).

Regarding claim 18, Agrawal discloses the channel response estimate and received SNR is received from the receiver (column 10, lines 4-17).

Regarding claims 20 and 27, Agrawal further discloses the method of figure 1. The data streams forms a diagonal matrix, selects a transmit basis matrix and scales each element with its associated weight. Off diagonal elements of the diagonal matrix will be forced to zero.

Regarding claims 29, 31, 52 and 54, Agrawal discloses a system for processing signals to be transmitted on a plurality of communication channels (column 3, lines 17-28 and figure 2). Each data stream is scaled with a respective weight corresponding to the amount of transmit power allocated to that stream (abstract). The weights are based in the received channel response estimate and received SNR (column 10, lines 4-17).

Regarding claims 32, 34, 53 and 55, Agrawal discloses a receiver in figure 2 for recovering the originally transmitted signal (column 9, lines 51-62).

Regarding claims 35, 38 and 56, Agrawal discloses a method of processing signals to be transmitted on a plurality of communication channels (column 3, lines 17-28) using the system shown in figure 2. Each data stream is scaled with a respective weight corresponding to the amount of transmit power allocated to that stream (abstract). The weights are based in the received channel response estimate and received SNR (column 10, lines 4-17). Agrawal discloses a receiver in figure 2 for recovering the originally transmitted signal (column 9, lines 51-62).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 10, 11, 23-25, 30, 33, 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Agrawal et al (US 6,873,606) in view of Catreux et al (US 2005/0053170).

Regarding claims 10, 11, 23, 25, 30 and 37, Agrawal discloses the method and system stated above. Agrawal does not disclose an interference cancellation takes place. Catreux discloses the system and method for using the system shown in figure 5A. Channel state information is used to weight signals in the MIMO system. Paragraph 0043 discloses one embodiment of the process for removing inter-symbol interference where the transmit signal is weighted with the inverse of the channel response at that frequency. Removing interference will allow the transmitted signal to be recovered correctly at the receiver. Other interference cancellation techniques are disclosed (paragraph 0010). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the interference cancellation techniques of Catreux in the method and system of Agrawal for the reason stated above.

Regarding claim 24, Catreux discloses using a MLSE equalizer and decoder at the receiver (figure 3).

Regarding claim 33, Agrawal discloses the method and system stated above. Agrawal does not disclose The MIMO system is a MIMO BLAST system. Catreux discloses V-BLAST MIMO systems realize very high data rates in rich scattering wireless channels (paragraph 0010). Realizing very high data rates allow information to be transmitted and processed in less time than other systems. For this reason, it would

have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Catreux into the system of Agrawal.

Regarding claim 36, Agrawal discloses the method and system stated above. Agrawal does not disclose the processor system a ML decoder. Catreux discloses using a MLSE equalizer and decoder at the receiver (figure 3). The use of this decoder helps to offset the effects of frequency-selective fading as described in paragraphs 0039-0040. Fading causes errors in the transmitted signal. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Catreux into the system of Agrawal to compensate for fading for the reason stated above.

5. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Agrawal et al (US 6,873,606) in view of Ottersten et al (US 5,828,658).

Regarding claim 21, Agrawal discloses the method and system stated above. Agrawal does not disclose the use of a Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse matrix. Ottersten discloses the method and terminal shown in figure 1. A plurality of receiver antennas receives the incoming signal and provides information to the spatiotemporal processor as well as signal demultiplexors and demodulators. Optimization algorithms are used for calculating the transmit weights that minimize the transmission power according to the system (column 20, lines 49-56). The Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse matrix is well known (column 23, lines 28-50) and is a component of the received channel response matrix. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention to use a well known matrix used in the calculation of the channel response in the channel response calculation disclosed by Agrawal. Utilizing well known calculation methods allows the method and system to operate at reduced cost since no new development need take place. In addition, accepted and well known methods have been proven to work successfully.

Conclusion

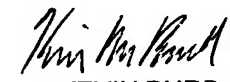
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin M. Burd whose telephone number is (571) 272-3008. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9 am - 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David C. Payne can be reached on (571) 272-3024. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number:
10/792,127
Art Unit: 2611

Page 9

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


KEVIN BURD
PRIMARY EXAMINER
Kevin M. Burd
1/14/2008